is closely allied to *A. montana* of Sikkim and Ceylon (which are possibly different species), differing in the winged claw of the lip."

A short description of this species with diagram is given to facilitate the indentification of this plant.

Aphyllorchis prainii Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 6: 117, 1890; Hook. f. Icon. Plant. t. 2192, 1894.

An erect, saprophytic, leafless, achlorophyllaceous herb. Root tuberous, branched, 3-8 cm long. Scape 45-60 cm long. pinkish with ovate, tubular sheaths more closer at the base and a few lanceolate sheaths more compact and distant higher up. Inflorescence terminal, in lax raceme, elongate, 20-30 cm long. Bracts 1.3-1.5 cm long, much shorter than the ovary, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, recurved. Flowers yellow with pinkish margin, pedicellate, bracteate, 3.0-3.5 cm long. Pedicels shorter than the ovary. Sepals ± 1.0 cm long, linear-oblong, entire, acute, 3-nerved; dorsal one concave. Petals slightly shorter but broader than sepals, oblong, entire, rounded at apex, 3-nerved. Lip shorter but broader than sepals and petals, broadly ovate, concave, narrowed towards the obtuse apex, clawed at the base faintly nerved; side lobes rounded; claw with 2 short, erect, parallel, triangular, acute wings facing towards the column. Column about 6 mm long. Ovary with the short pedicel 2.4 cm long, slightly curved. Fruits not known (Figs. 1-4).

Specimens examined: KERALA: Silent Valley R. F., *E. Vajravelu* 27564 (21-8-1966); MYSORE: Cadamonay, *C. A. Barber* 6116 (14-9-1903); MADRAS: Nilgiris, *M. A. Lawson* Acc. No. 50720 (8-8-1887).

E. VAJRAVELU AND N. C. RATHAKRISHNAN
Botanical Survey of India, Coimbatore

TWO NEW SPECIES OF *POIKILOGYNE* BAKER F. FROM NEW GUINEA AND THE STATUS OF THE GENUS *SCROBICULARIA* MANSF.

The genus *Poikilogyne* is characterised by the presence of pentamerous flowers, ten stamens which are dorsally spurred and ventrally inappendiculate and a capsule with prominent vascular strands. E. G. Baker (1917) described the genus *Poikilogyne* on the basis of *Poikilogyne arfakensis* typified by the gathering *Gibbs* 5512. However, he described the fruit of the genus *Poikilogyne* as baccate and so referred the new genus to the Subtribe Dissochaetae. He further suggested that "this genus is allied to *Omphalopus* Naud. but differs by having ten stamens instead of four and by the structure of the fruit and anthers." Mansfeld (1925) made a significant contribution by indicating the capsular nature of the fruit in *Poikilogyne* and also by assigning the species described under the Sect. Hollrungiophyta of the genus *Allomorphia* Bl. to the genus *Poikilogyne*. Mansfeld (1925) also appropriately transferred the genus from the Subtribe Dissochaetae to the Tribe Oxysporeae because of its capsular fruits. He transferred the following species of *Allomorphia* to *Poikilogyne*. (viz. *A. cordifolia* Cogn., *A. macrophylla* Cogn., *A. parviflora* Mansf., *A. robusta* Mansf., and *A roemeri* Mansf.). *Allomorphia asperifolia* Mansf. was found to be conspecific with *Poikilogyne arfakensis* Baker f. Following are the two new species from New Guinea.

Poikilogyne rugosa Nayar sp. nov. affinis *P. furfuraceae*, sed foliis rugosis, calycis tubo longiore petalis majoribus differt; *P. arfakensi* Bak. f. affinis, sed foliis majoribus, petiolis longioribus, setis longioribus 3-4 mm longis differt (Fig. 1).

Frutex scandens. Ramis subteretibus, dense furfuraceis, setosis, setis 3-4 mm longis. Folia ovata, 9-12 cm longa, 7-11.5 cm lata, basi cordata, apice acuto-acuminata, supra in sicco viridia, subtus in sicco pallide brunnea, supra rugosa et setosa, setis 1.5-2 mm longis sparse furfuracea, subtus dense setosa, setis 2-3 mm longis dense furfuracea, 9-nervia, venulis transversis distinctis, grosse reticulatis. Petiolus 2.5-7 cm longus, dense setosus et furfuraceus. Inflorescentia terminalis ad 40 cm longa, paniculata. Pedicellus 3-7 mm longus, dense setosus, setis 3-4 mm longis. Calycis tubus campanulatus, 8-10 mm longus, dense setosus et puberulus, setis 3-4 mm longis, limbus 5-lobatus, lobis triangularibus 3 mm longis. Petala obovata, 14-16 mm longa, 8-10 mm lata. Stamina 10, aequalia, filamentis 5-6 mm longis, antheris oblongo-lanceolatis, 1-poris, connectivo dorso in calcar 1 mm longum exeunte, in parte ventrali inappendiculato. Ovarium 5-loculare, pluri ovulatum. Stylus 9-10 mm longus, glaber, apice breviter incrassatus. Capsula 8-10 mm longa.

Typus: Brass 30504 (Holotype L, Isotype K).

Climber, branches subterete, densely furfuraceous, setose, hairs 3-4 mm long. Leaf ovate, 9-12 cm long, 7-11.5 cm wide, base cordate apex acute-acuminate, upper surface when dry greenish, undersurface when dry pale brownish, upper surface rugose and setose and sparsely furfuraceous hairs 2 mm long, under surface densely setose and furfuraceous hairs 2-3 mm long, 9-nerved, transverse nerves distinct and grossly reticulate. Petiole 2.5-7 cm long, densely setose and furfuraceous. Inflorescence ter-

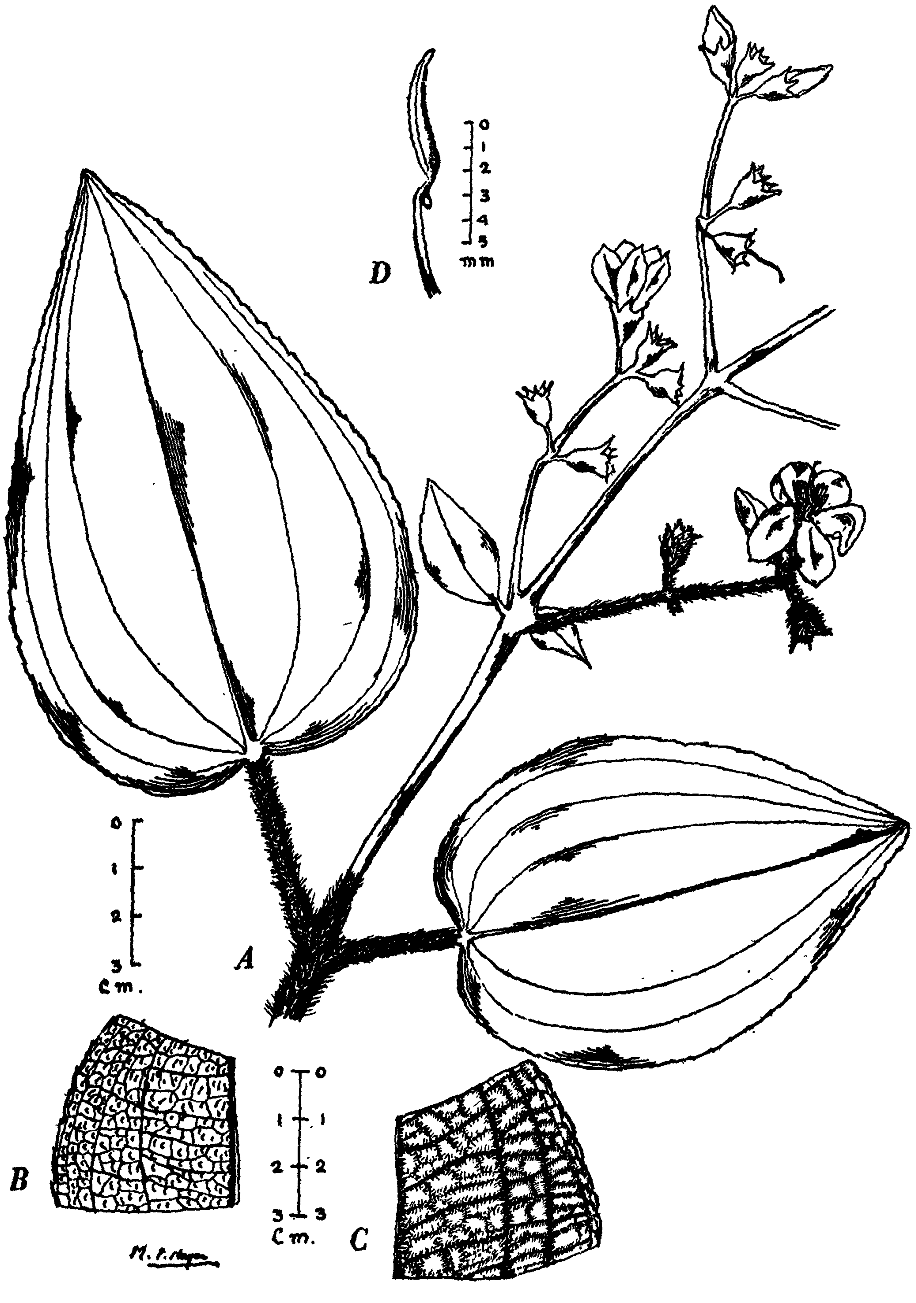

Fig. 1: *Poikilogyne rugosa* Nayar sp. nov.
A. Habit. B. Upper surface of a portion of leaf. C. Lower surface of a portion of leaf. D. Stamen.

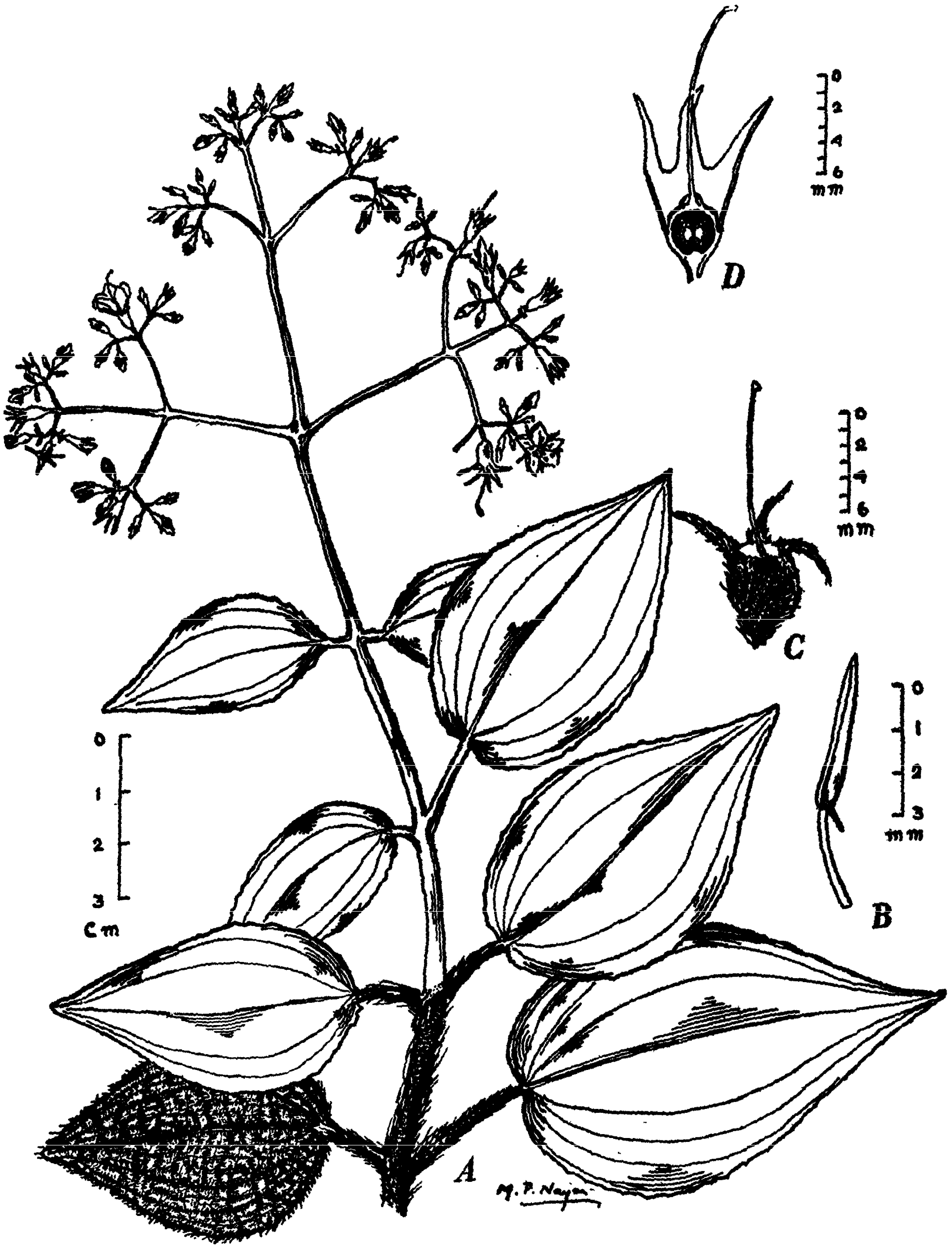

Fig. 2 : *Poikilogyne hirta* Nayar sp. nov.
A. Plant—actual size. B. Stamen. C. Calyx tube. D. L. S. of calyx tube.

minal, 40 cm long, paniculate. Pedicel 3-7 mm long, densely setose, hairs 3-4 mm long. Calyx tube campanulate, 8-10 mm. long, densely setose and puberulous, hairs 3-4 mm long, 5-lobed, lobes triangular 3 mm long. Petal obovate, 14-16 mm long, 8-10 mm wide. Stamens 10, equal, filaments 5-6 mm long, anther oblong-lanceolate, 1-porose, connective dorsally ending in 1 mm long appendage and ventrally inappendiculate. Ovary 5-chambered, many ovuled. Style 9-10 mm long, glabrous, apex briefly thickened. Capsule 8-10 mm long.

Distribution : New Guinea : Eastern Highlands

Dist., Mt. Wilhelm, alt. 2700 m, 14 Jul. 1959, *Brass* 30504 (Holotype L, Isotype K); *Ibid.*, alt. 2700 m, 24 Jul. 1959, *Brass* 30684 (K, L); *Ibid.*, Dengalagu Mission, near Kelsugh, alt. 2333 m, 4 Aug. 1956, *Womersley NGF* 3975 (BM, L).

Poikilogyne rugosa Nayar is allied to *Poikilogyne furfuracea* but differs in having rugose leaves, larger calyx tube and petals. This is also allied to *P. arfakensis* Bak. f., but differs in the presence of very large leaves, longer petiole and 3-4 mm long bristles.

Poikilogyne hirta Nayar sp. nov. Proxime affinis *P. rugosae* Nayar, sed foliis et floribus minoribus, calycis lobis (4-4.5 mm longis) longioribus differt (Fig. 2).

Frutex scandens. Ramis subquadrangularibus, dense rubro-hirtis et glandulosis, setis 3-4 mm longis. Folia ovata, 5-11 cm longa, 3-6.5 cm lata, ad basin subcordata, ad apicem acuminata, ad margines ciliato-denticulata, dense rubro-hirta in utraque pagina, chartacea, 7-nervia, subtus venulis transversis distinctis, reticulatis. Petiolus 1-4 cm longus, dense rubro-setosus. Inflorescentia terminalis, paniculata, c. 10 cm longa, dense rubro-hirta et glanduloso-setosa. Bracteae 1-1.5 mm longae. Pedicellus 2-2.5 mm longus, dense hirtus. Calycis tubus campanulatus, 4-4.5 mm longus, dense rubro-glanduloso-setosus; limbus 5-lobatus, lobis anguste triangularibus 4-4.5 mm longis, dense glanduloso-setosis. Petala 5, rubra, ovato-lanceolata, 7-7.5 mm longa, 2.5-3 mm lata, glabra. Stamina 10, aequalia, filamentis 2.5 mm longis, antheris oblongis vel oblongo-lanceolatis, 3 mm longis, connectivo basi non producto, dorso in calcar 0.8-1 mm longum exeunte, in parte ventrali inappendiculato. Stylus filiformis, 9-11 mm longis glaber, apice incrassatus et curvatus.

Typus: Henty NGF 10632 (L.) (Isotype K).

Climber. Branches subquadrangular, covered densely with reddish glandular shaggy hairs, hair 3-4 mm long. Leaf ovate, 5-11 cm long, 3-6.5 cm wide, subcordate at the base, acuminate at the apex, margins ciliate-denticulate, both surfaces densely covered with reddish shaggy hairs, chartaceous, 7-nerved, transverse nerves distinct on the under surface, reticulate. Petiole 1-4 cm long, densely reddish setose. Inflorescence terminal, paniculate, about 10 cm long, densely covered with reddish glandulose shaggy hairs. Bract 1-1.5 mm long. Pedicel 2-2.5 mm long, densely hairy. Calyx tube campanulate, 4-4.5 mm long, densely glandulose setose. Limb 5-lobed, lobes narrowly triangular, 4-4.5 mm long, densely glandulose setose. Petals 5, ovate-lanceolate, 7-7.5 mm long, 2.5-3 mm wide, glabrous, red. Stamens 10, equal, filament 2.5 mm long, anther oblong or oblong-lanceolate, connective not produced at the base, dorsally ending in 0.8-1 mm long appendage, ventrally inappendiculate. Style filiform, 9-11 mm long, apex thickened and curved.

Distribution: New Guinea: Eastern Highlands, Okapa, alt. 2266 m, 8 Jan. 1959, *Henty NGF* 10632 (Holotype L, Isotype K).

Poikilogyne hirta is closely allied to *Poikilogyne rugosa* Nayar, but differs in having smaller leaves and flowers, non rugose leaf surface and longer calyx lobes (4-4.5 mm long); whereas in *P. rugosa* the leaves and flowers are larger, the leaf is rugose and the calyx lobes are smaller (3 mm long).

THE STATUS OF THE GENUS *SCROBICULARIA* MANSF.

The genus *Scrobicularia* typified by *Scrobicularia callantha* was proposed by Mansfeld in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 60: 143 (1925) as an uncertain genus. After critical study of the type *Schlechter* 1908 and the original description it is evident that the taxon should appropriately be assigned to the genus *Poikilogyne* Bak. f. In this taxon the flowers are pentamerous, the stamens are dorsally calcarate and ventrally inappendiculate. These represent the salient generic characters of the genus *Poikilogyne*. In Mansfeld's description it is mentioned wrongly that the inflorescence has 1-2 flowers; but the Isotype at Kew shows 5 flowers in the inflorescence. Following are the proposed synonyms and new combinations.

Poikilogyne Baker f. in L. S. Gibbs Phytogeogr. Fl. Arfak Mounts. 157, 1917.

Allomorphia Bl. sect. Hollrungiophyta Cogn. in DC., Monogr. Phan. 7: 468, 1891.

Scrobicularia Mansf. in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. 60: 142, 1925, synon. nov.

Poikilogyne callantha (Mansf.) Nayar comb. nov.

Scrobicularia callantha Mansf. in Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 60: 143, 1925.

New Guinea: *Schlechter* 1908 (Isotype K).

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M. P. NAYAR
Botanical Survey of India, Calcutta

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MANSFELD, R. Die Melastomataceen von papuasien. *Engl. bot. Jahrb.* 60 : 105-148, 1925.

UTRICULARIA ROSEO-PURPUREA STAPF EX GAMBLE (LENTIBULARIACEAE)—A LITTLE KNOWN SPECIES

J. S. Gamble, in his *Notes on the flora of Madras* (Kew Bull. 1924: 237, 1924), with reference to the genus *Utricularia,* points out: "It is much to be hoped that Indian collectors will disentangle their specimens carefully in future so that the characters of the leaves and the little bladders may be recorded and if possible carefully drawn. Very few of the sheets of the collections dealt with had any notes on these points, and even notes of the colours of the flowers were almost invariably wanting". Keeping in mind Gamble's remarks, materials for a monograph of the Indian Utricularias are being gathered. Since properly preserved collections of *U. roseo-purpurea* were recently available, and along with authentic (matched with the *Type* at KEW) herbarium specimens of this species present in MH and CAL, it was found that additional information could be provided particularly on the leaves, bladders, fruits and seeds of this little known species hitherto reported only from S. India (W. Ghats) and Ceylon.

Utricularia roseo-purpurea Stapf ex Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 983, 1924; Alston in Trimen, Handb. Fl. Cey. 6 (Suppl.): 219, 1931. *U. rosea* auct. non Edgew. 1848; Oliver in J. Linn. Soc. Lond., Bot. 3: 184, 1859 *p.p.*; Clarke in Hk. f. Fl. Brit. India 4 : 333, 1884.

Terrestrial herbs; roots numerous, fasciculate at base of the scape, capillary, simple; stolons many from base of the scape, capillary, branched. Leaves including petioles up to 11 mm long, numerous, conspicuous at anthesis, more or less rosulate from base of the scape and scattered along stolons, spathulate; lamina 3-5 × 1-2 mm, 1-nerved, apex rounded, base tapering gradually into a filiform petiole. Traps including stalks 3-5 mm long, 1-2 mm in diameter; scattered on stolons and rarely on petioles, oval, short-stalked, eccentrically attached; mouth terminal, arched over by a sickle-shaped upper lip with multicellular stalked glands. Inflorescence 6-20 cm tall, erect, straight; scape filiform, glabrous; flowers 1-6, sparsely arranged along upper half of the scape; scales few, medifixed, similar to bracts; bracts 2-3 mm long, medifixed, upper part oblong-lanceate, acute or obtuse, lower part shorter, triangular ovate; bracteoles similar to bracts but slightly narrower; pedicels minute, filiform, not recurved in fruit. Calyx lobes distinctly unequal, accrescent; upper lobe 2-5 × 3-6 mm at anthesis, broadly ovate or triangular ovate, obtuse at apex, 7-9 nerved, mid-nerve forked at apex; lower 2-4 × 2-3.5 mm, obovate to suborbicular, notched at apex, 8-9 nerved. Corolla pale-violet to pinkish with a yellow spot on the palate; upper lip 7-8 × 4-5 mm, broadly obovate or obcordate, semi-orbicular towards base, more or less retuse at apex, open and sparsely reticulately veined; lower 8-9 × 9-10 mm, broadly orbicular or subquadrate, rounded at apex, open and sparsely reticulately veined; spur 6-6.5 × 3-4 mm, subulate, straight, shorter than the lower lip, obtuse at apex. Stamens 2; filaments ± 1 mm long, filiform; anther-thecae subdistinct. Ovary globose, adnate to the base of upper calyx lobe; style short; stigma with lower lip semi-orbicular and upper lip obsolete. Capsules 3-4 mm in diameter, globose, dorsiventrally compressed, dehiscing by a vertical slit. Seeds many, minute, ellipsoid to obovoid; testa reticulate, minutely tuberculate (Figs. 1-39).

Glands: These are present on the vegetative parts of the plant and are of two types: unicellular and multicellular. The unicellular glands are rounded, sessile (Figs. 4, 8, 9) and are distributed on the surface of the stolon, trap and its stalk. In addition, multicellular glandular hairs or trichomes are found on the various parts of the trap; along the outer surface of the sickle-shaped lip these hairs or trichomes have stalks, each made up of three or